THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deſigned for the Uſe of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Perſon's *Taſte* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Buſineſs*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LIII. VOL. V.
From *Saturday*, *Feb.* 23. to *Saturday*, *March* 2.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *ſuppreſſed*, after Number X, by *certain Perſons*, for *certain Reaſons*, in ſuch a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noiſe*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occaſion to ſay any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was ſo *well* received by the Publick before it was *ſuppreſſed*.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]

Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt cœras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LIII. From *Saturday February* 23, to *Saturday March* 2.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Remarkable *Speech* made in the Houſe of Commons, upon a motion *To limit the Number of* PLACE-MEN *in that Houſe*.

II. A Letter to the *Free-Holders of Kent*.

III. Part of a Letter from *Sudbury*.

IV. A Defence of the *Conſtitution* againſt ſome *Late Doctrines*, and one *Late Attempt*.

V. Arguments againſt a *Scheme* lately propoſed to make all the *Regimental Officers* of the Army *Officers for Life*.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. An Extract from a new Hiſtory of *Poland*, containing an account of the *Poliſh Conſtitution*, and of the Conteſt between the late *Prince of Conti*, and the laſt *Elector of Saxony*, who were each of them proclaimed King of *Poland*.

X. A Print both of the *Face* and the *Reverſe* of the *Medal*, ſtruck in Honour to the Memory of the Late Doctor *Tindal*, and an Explanation of the ſaid *Medal*.

XI. Several *Letters* to the *Authors of the* BEE.

XII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs &c.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. The Preface to the fourth Volume of the BEE.
II. A Letter to Mr. *D'Anvers.*
III. A Roman Story and the Application of it.
IV. A Letter from a Gentleman at *Vienna*, to his Friend at *Paris.*
V. Remarks upon the late famous Pamphlet, Entitled, *Politicks on both Sides.*
VI. The Good Effects produced by the preſent Commotions in *Europe.*
VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. An Advertiſement relating to the *Prize-Medals.*
X. A Letter to Parſon *Ruſſel*, the reputed Author of the *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, occaſion'd by the many notorious Falſhoods and impudent Reflections, lately inſerted in that Paper upon the late Dr. *Tindall*, and Mr. *Budgell.*
XI. A Compleat *Index* to the fourth Volume of the BEE.

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LIII. VOL. IV.

Extract from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers *acquaints his Readers in his laſt* Craftſman, *that as he was looking over ſome old Manuſcripts one Day laſt Week, he met with the following* excellent Speech, *made by a Member of the Houſe of Commons in the Reign of the late Queen, and which was attended with a Motion to bring in a Bill,* to limit the Number of PLACE-MEN in the Houſe.

Mr. D'Anvers *adds, that as a Bill of the ſame Nature is at* this Time *depending in the Houſe of Commons, He is in Hopes the Publication of* this Speech *may be of Uſe.*

" *Mr. Speaker*

" *Mr. Speaker*,

" WHat I riſe up for is to propoſe a *Bill*, which may " remedy the Inconvenience, that the † *worthy Gentleman* complains of; a *Bill*, on which the Safe- " ty of the Nation ſeems to depend as much as on the " Succeſs of the *War*, in which We are engaged. The " carrying on the *War* would be throwing away ſo much " Treaſure and ſo many Lives, unleſs at the ſame Time, " that We ſecure our Liberties againſt a *foreign Enemy*, " We can prevent the Danger of their being undermi- " ned *at home*.

" If every Gentleman's *Office* and *Employment* were ad- " ded to his Name, as it is called over, every *Call of the* " *Houſe* would put us on conſidering whether ſome new " Law is not wanting to leſſen the Number of *ſuch Mem-* " *bers* as poſſeſs them; and I am afraid it would now ap- " pear to you that They are more numerous than ever, " notwithſtanding the ſeveral *Bills*, that have paſſed *both* " *Houſes*, and ſeveral others, that have paſſed only *this* " *Houſe*, by which the Senſe of the *Commons* hath been " ſo often declared; though, perhaps, not ſo well as it " might have been, had We obſerved the ſame Order, " *when many Members are perſonally concerned*, that We do, " when *one Member* is, by obliging Them to *withdraw*. " The Oppoſers of *theſe Bills* have often been ſo few in " Number, that they might be only ſuch as were in *Em-* " *ployment*; and if *They* had withdrawn, the *Bills* might " have paſſed without a *ſingle Negative*.

" Though the *civil Officers* ſhould not be increaſed, the " Continuance of the *War* muſt make the *military Offi-* " *cers* more numerous and more powerful. Thoſe, who " have no other Fortune depending on the *War* than the " Command of a *Regiment*, have nothing elſe to do but " to make a proper Diſpoſition in the *Cloathing* of it; " by which Means ſuch an Intereſt may be made in moſt " of the *Corporations*, as no *Gentlemen in the Country* is

† The Houſe had juſt come to the following Reſoluti- on, viz.

" *Reſolved*, that ſuch Members of this Houſe, who " do abſent Themſelves, without the Leave of this Houſe, " are to be reputed Deſerters of their Truſt, and Ne- " glectors of that Duty They owe to this Houſe and " their Country.

" able

" able to reſiſt. Promotions may be made every Day in " the *old Regiments*, and *new ones* raiſed, and a very " great Share of theſe Preferments falls to *this Houſe*. " The Number of *ſuch Members* is therefore ſo far from " being reſtrain'd, that it ſeems likely to increaſe, as " long as the *War* laſts. The heavier the *Debt* is upon " the Nation, the more of *Thoſe*, who receive the *Pub-* " *lick Money*, will ſit here and impoſe the *Taxes*, out of " which They are paid.

" One of the wiſeſt and moſt flouriſhing * States does " not allow any Town to chuſe a *military Officer* for its " *Repreſentative*; and though there is no *Prerogative* in " that Country, from which They can fear an Encroach- " ment on their *Liberties*; yet *Officers* are thought to be " improper Checks on *Themſelves*, or on *Thoſe*, who re- " commend Them to their *Employments*.

" The *Corruption of the Boroughs* is grown to ſuch an " Height, it is ſo eaſy to procure a *Return*, and ſuch a " Latitude is left by the Variety of *our own Determina-* " *tions*, that whenever any Set of *Miniſters* think fit to " exert themſelves, They may bring in ſo many *milita-* " *ry Officers*, as together with thoſe, who have *civil Em-* " *ployments*, may make up a Majority.

" I hope We ſhall be conſiſtent with our ſelves in what " We did the † other Day, when We came to thoſe Re- " ſolutions for preventing the Danger of *arbitrary Power*. " When a *Majority* can be commanded here, *deſpotick* " *Power* may be eſtabliſh'd by *Law*, and *Reſiſtance* be " made *illegal*. To make it, at the ſame Time, lawful " for the *Subject* to *reſiſt*, and eaſy for a *Prince* to be- " come *abſolute*, is bringing the Nation into perpetual " Danger of War between the *King* and the *People*. If " ſo many Members ſhould be gained here, as to vote a " ſufficient Army, *Reſiſtance* might be *impoſſible*, though " it were *lawful*. But admitting the *People* would be al- " ways able to regain their *Freedom*, it cannot ſurely be " thought more adviſeable to uſe the Remedy of *Arms*, " than to keep our *Liberties* ſafe in a *quiet Way*. If We " take Care that there always be a ſufficient Number here " to oppoſe the ill Deſigns of *Miniſters*, there will never " be any Need of *Reſiſtance by Arms*.

* *Holland.* † Alluding to the Proceedings againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*.

" It cannot be deny'd that in ill Time *Places*, whether " *civil*, or *military*, will have an Influence over ill Men. " For a Member of this Houſe to receive a *private Pen-* " *ſion* hath been always eſteem'd a Breach of Truſt, and " a Violation of our Conſtitution; and a *known Penſion*, " during Pleaſure, excludes a Man from ſitting here. " That a *Place*, of little Trouble, is as valuable as a *Pen-* " *ſion*, of the ſame yearly Income, We ſee by the great " Crouds of Candidates, on every Vacancy, and the high " Prices, that We hear are paid for them.

" In a common Trial, all Perſons concern'd in *Intereſt* " are not only excluded from being *Jurymen*, but even " their Teſtimony as to *Matters of Fact* is not thought " fit to be credited; and will an ill Man, in ill Times, " gain nothing by his *voting?*——When a *Place* makes " up a conſiderable Part of a Man's Fortune, is it not " plain that if the *Liberty of the Subject* comes in Com- " petion with the *Prerogative*, it will be his *own Inte-* " *reſt* to oppoſe the Intereſt of *Thoſe*, whom He repre- " ſents? May it not eaſily happen that the private Ad- " vantage of almoſt every *Man in Office* will be con- " trary to That of the *Publick?* And ſhould a *Prince* " become abſolute, would not They ſhare amongſt Them " the Spoils of their Fellow-Subjects? Is it not *their In-* " *tereſt*, more than *his*, that He ſhould have no Controul; " —But allowing that it would not be for the Advan- " tage of *ſome*, who have great Fortunes of their own, " to go into *violent Meaſures*; yet there may be ſeveral " Caſes, in which They may apprehend no great Dan- " ger in paying a *Compliment*——I hope every Gen- " tleman here is ſatisfy'd that, in Time of *Peace*, We " ſhall want no greater Number of Men for *Guards* and " *Garriſons* than before the *War*; but ſince that Eſta- " bliſhment hath been increaſed, a Vote muſt paſs, in " order to reduce it; and muſt not many Gentlemen in " that Caſe, vote away their *own Preferment?* I don't " at all doubt that ſeveral will do it; but if it ſhould be " thought proper to increaſe the Number of *Guards* and " *Garriſons*, as hath been done in *this War*, and perhaps " without Damage to the Publick; (becauſe the greateſt " Part of them have been employed abroad; though in- " deed the Precedent ſeems dangerous;) would any Ar- " guments be able to convince *ſuch Men*, as would have " their Subſiſtence from the *Army*, that the Addition of

" a few

" a few more Troops than the *laſt Settlement* would give " us up into the Hands of the *Prince?* Or that, without " ſuch an Addition, his *civil Liſt* might enable Him to " compaſs our Deſtruction? If a Propoſition for granting " a *civil Liſt* were under Debate, and the Queſtion ſhould " be whether it ought to be ſettled *for Life*, or even *in-* " *creas'd*, would ſuch Points be properly decided by " *Thoſe*, whoſe Salaries were to be paid out of it? Could " We depend upon it that Men would deduct that Part " out of their Calculation, which would be ſet aſide for " their *own Wages?* When Men in *Places* are not a- " bove being governed by their *Intereſt*, They will cer- " trinly be directed by *Thoſe*, who preſer Them; ſo " that it will be no Security to us, that the *Crown* can " neither increaſe, nor diminiſh the Number of *Mem-* " *bers*; for as long as it hath the Power of raiſing *Re-* " *giments*, and beſtowing *Places* and *Penſions*, it may at " any Time take off from *Thoſe*, who ought to repreſent " the *People*, and add to Thoſe, who may be induced to " repreſent the *Court*.

" But if we could ſuppoſe that *Places* would never in- " fluence Men; that their ſitting here would raiſe Them " to more generous Thoughts than We commonly ſee " in others; I ſay, if We could be ſatisfy'd of This, yet " We ought to take all poſſible Care to keep our ſelves " from any Imputation of that Kind, and conſider that " the Honour, Dignity and Power of *this Houſe* can on- " ly be ſupported by the Opinion, which Thoſe *without* " *Doors* have of its Integrity; for it is not enough to be " *uncorrupt*, unleſs We have the Reputation of being ſo " too. It is to the unblemiſhed Conduct and Character of " *Thoſe*, who have ſat here before us, that We owe all " the Advantages We now enjoy by our *Conſtitution*. When " the good Name of *Parliaments* hath declined, their Au- " thority hath always been diminiſhed in Proportion; and " what can be the Weight of *five hundred Gentlemen* who " are to ſtand by *Themſelves*, as They always will, un- " leſs They can convince *others* that They are carrying " on *their Intereſt*, as well as *their own?*

" The high Opinion, which We all have of the *pre-* " *ſent Sovereign*, can be no Objection to the uſing our " Endeavours for obtaining a Security againſt this Dan- " ger. Were ſhe not intirely in the Intereſts of her Peo- " ple, it would be in vain to hope for any *ſuch Laws.*

" They

" They are never ſo likely to be obtained, as when They " have the *leaſt Effect*. They are only neceſſary in a " *bad Reign*; and when That comes, it is too late to " think of them.

" But I muſt take the Liberty to ſay that notwithſtand- " ing the great Confidence, which We all ſo juſtly repoſe " in the *preſent Sovereign*, there never was more Reaſon " than now to provide for our future Safety.——If We " had nothing elſe to ſink us, the *Debt of the Nation* is " heavier than it ever hath been, and than the Nation " was ever thought able to bear. The *People* are ex- " tremely weakened by it, and in Proportion as the *Com-* " *mons* are weakened, the *Crown* advances in its Power " over Them; ſo that although the Number of *Officers* " here had not been increaſed, the *Debt* being ſuch as the " People were never burthened with before, it imports us " more than ever to provide againſt the Danger of any " Encroachments from the *Crown*.

The *landed Men* are not only leſſened in general, but e- " very *particular Gentleman*, the more He feels the Weight " of *Taxes*, the more He loſes of his Intereſt in the " Country; and the more of that Intereſt is transferr'd " to the *Perſons*, who receive their Pay out of *thoſe* " *Taxes*

" If We would effectually put the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* " upoh ſuch a Foot that it cannot be ſhaken, We ought " to convince Men that They will be *free*, when They " are under it. They will always be moſt zealous in De- " fence of that Eſtabliſhment, under which their *Liberties* " are moſt ſecure.

" There are few Gentlemen here, who have not, at " one Time or other, even ſince the *Revolution*, be n ſen- " ſible how neceſſary it is for our Safety to make ſome " Proviſion in *this Matter*. If every Man, who hath " once been of that Opinion, ſhould be ſo now, a *Bill* " for it would paſs more unanimouſly than any, that was " ever offered to the Houſe; and if there be ſome Per- " ſons, who think our *Conſtitution* ſecure, for the Time " to come, as well as the preſent, it is to be hoped that " They will have ſo much Regard for Thoſe, who are of " a different Opinion, as to remove their Apprehenſions, " and give Them ſome convincing Proof that our *great* " *Succeſſes abroad* will effectually prevent any Attempts " upon our *Liberties at home*.

This Speech (ſays Mr. D'Anvers) breathes the Spirit of an *honeſt Engliſhman*, and I am ſorry to obſerve that the Reaſoning in it hath proved ſo prophetick; for though we have now been above twenty Years in *Peace*, the *national Debt* continues much the ſame as it was at the Concluſion of the *War*; and an Army of near *twenty Thouſand Men* hath been kept up, under the Name of *Guards and Garriſons*, for moſt Part of that Time. By theſe Means it hath come to paſs that the Number of *Officers* and *Place-Men*, in the *Houſe of Commons*, is ſo far from being reduced, that they have been growing upon us ever ſince, and may in Time become a *Majority* of the whole Houſe. Whatever Reaſons therefore might be aſſigned for delaying *ſuch a Proviſion* at the Time, when *this Speech* was made, there can be none at preſent, when the Neceſſity of it hath been confirmed by the Experience of above *twenty Years*.

A Letter to the FREEHOLDERS *of the* County *of* KENT, *extracted from the laſt* Craftſman.

Gentlemen,

I Found lately by Chance in a News-Paper which ſeldom makes its Appearance in this City, the following Remark on a Speech made ſome Weeks ago to a few of you, *viz.* "And it was obſervable, that he gave the *Freeholders* the *higheſt Satisfaction* in the *Buſineſs of the Exciſe*, "which *wicked* and *ill-deſigning* Men have taken *ſcandalous* Pains to infuſe into People's Heads to the Prejudice "of his Intereſt". I did think that *thoſe Gentlemen*, who took upon them to juſtify that Scheme had been long ago ſick of the Subject; but ſince I find they are not, I muſt recommend to you, and to all thoſe who have *any Regard* for the *Liberties* of their *Country*, a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, Intitled,

The late Exciſe Scheme *diſſected, or an exact Copy of the* late Bill *for repealing ſeveral Subſidies and an Impoſt now payable on* Tobacco, *&c.*

Pray, *Gentlemen*, peruſe *that Pamphlet* with Attention, and then I ſhall leave You to judge who are the *wicked* and *ill deſigning Men*, Thoſe, who appear *in Favour* of *that Scheme*, or Thoſe, who appear *againſt it?*

I am Gentlemen,

London, Feb. 18. 1733. *Your ſincere Well-wiſher,* &c. &c.

Articles

Articles of News Extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

London, Feb. 23. IT having been generally reported, for ſome Time paſt, that a Motion will be made this Seſſion in the *Houſe of Commons*, for reſtoring TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. We hear that ſeveral Corporations have already ſent up Inſtructions to their *Repreſentatives*, humbly requeſting Them to promote the paſſing of *ſuch an Act* with their Votes and Intereſt; and it cannot be doubted that ſo honeſt an Example will be ſoon followed by all the independent Cities and Boroughs in *England*.

The Tradeſmen and Artificers of his late Majeſty have drawn up their Caſe, in order to lay before the Parliament, praying, That the Produce of the late Earl of Derwentwater's Eſtate (or ſo much as is ſufficient) may be applied towards diſcharging the Debts due from his late Majeſty to them.

The Tallies have been ſtruck at the Exchequer for Payment of the 80,000l. being the Princeſs Royal's Marriage Portion, as allowed by Act of Parliament.

Letters from Liverpoole in Lancaſhire ſay, that a certain *noted Perſon* there, drank the Pretender's Health, and offered Money to others to do the like; Affidavits of which are taken; but we don't yet hear the Perſon is taken into Cuſtody, or any Ways moleſted for it. —— *The Publick may gueſs at the Deſign of this Tool.*

The Hon. Pawlett St. John, Eſq; and William Powlett, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the late Lord William Powlett, having declared themſelves Candidates for the City of Wincheſter at the next Election, in the Room of Norton Powlett, jun. Eſq; who ſtands at another Place; on Monday laſt there was a common-Hall held at the ſaid City about admitting a certain Number of Perſons qualified to their Freedoms of the City; upon which Occaſion there was a great Appearance of Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, who were all Freemen; and after the utmoſt Efforts, the Country Gentlemen carried their Point by the deciding Voice of the Mayor, the Votes being 40 and 40 on a Side. In the Evening there were Bonfires and other Illuminations throughout the City, and moſt of the neighbouring Villages, who wiſh Succeſs to Mr. St. John.

We hear from Reading in Berks, that the Conteſt for repreſenting that Town in the next Parliament, lies between

tween Henry Grey, Eſq; and John Dalby, Eſq; and that notwithſtanding there is expended daily great Sums of Money to promote Mr. Grey's Intereſt, yet Mr. Dalby (who ſtands on the *Country Intereſt*) ſeems to have a great Majority. And it is remarkable, that almoſt all the neighbouring Gentlemen of Eſtates, who deal with the Tradeſmen there, appear every Week to ſolicite in the Behalf of Mr. Dalby.

FOG's-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal contains an* Extract *from a very* ſhrewd *Pamphlet lately publiſhed, Entitled,* The Exciſe Scheme diſſected; *but we have made it a* Rule *not to give our Readers* the Extract *of an* Extract

Articles of News extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

London, Feb. 23. FRIDAY laſt Lord Vane and Sir Edward Deering met the Club of Kentiſh Freeholders at the Swan Tavern in Cornhill, when upwards of 150 Freeholders, Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of London were there, and not one Man of them belonging to Deptford or Greenwich, or a *Weſtminſter-Juſtice.* What makes me take Notice of this Affair is, the Freeholders not ſuffering the Candidates to pay one Farthing; and it was carried Nem. Con. by the whole Company, that when thoſe two worthy Gentlemen would come amongſt them, that they would do themſelves the like Pleaſure.

It being generally expected all over the Kingdom, that a Bill will be propoſed in one or other of the Houſes of Parliament, for Repealing the Septennial Act, and reſtoring the ancient Parliamentary Conſtitution, by bringing Parliaments to be at moſt Triennial, we hear, that ſeveral Corporations and Boroughs have written Letters to their reſpective Members, earneſtly recommending the ſame to their Care, whenever ſuch a Bill ſhall appear in the Houſe of Commons. And it is thought their Example will be followed by moſt of the Boroughs and Corporations in *England.*

All his Majeſty's Ships of War that are fitted out at Portſmouth and Plymouth, are ordered to rendezvous at Spithead till further Orders; and thoſe at Chatham and

Sheerneſs, are ordered to ſail for the Nore, but whether or no they be deſigned for any *other Expedition*, is not yet known.

The *Tradeſmen* and *Artificers* of his *late* Majeſty, have drawn up their Caſe, in order to lay the ſame before the Parliament, praying, that the Produce of the late Earl of Derwentwater's Eſtate, (or ſo much thereof as is ſufficient) may be applied towards diſcharging the Debts due from his Majeſty to them. N. B. His late Majeſty was ſo *generous* as to give up all the Right he had to thoſe forfeited Eſtates, in order that they might be applied by Parliament to the *Uſe* of the *Publick*.

We have an Account from Dublin, that the Thieves of that City have of late taken up a more than ordinary Aſſurance, for that on *Sunday* Night the 10th Inſtant they *robbed the Communion Table* of Chriſt's Church in that City of all the Gold Lace belonging to it; and the very next Night they *robbed the Lawyers* of all their Gowns and other Things that were lodged in the King's-Bench Chamber there, except their *Honeſty*, which, it ſeems, they either did not diſcover, or it was *ſo ſmall*, that even the Thieves thought it a Pity to rob them of it.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

ONE *of the laſt* Daily Courants *contains a* Letter *from* Sudbury, *with a long Account of a Skirmiſh which lately happened there between the Friends of Mr.* Price, *and thoſe of Mr.* Jackſon, *the two Candidates for that Borough at the approaching Election. The Perſon who ſends this Account to the Compiler of the* Daily-Courant, *concludes his Letter in the following Manner.*

I hope the *Diſſenters* will learn from the Conduct of our *converted Tories* at *Sudbury*, how to behave in the *enſuing general Election.* It will be ſad indeed, if they ſhould not *open their Eyes*, till they are juſt drowning, to allude to *Fog's* Story of the Lord *Wharton* and of Biſhop *Sharp*. They enjoy envied Privileges under the preſent Monarch and Adminiſtration, and before they help forward a *Change*, let them look *backward*, and ſee how the Tories have *always* behaved when in Power, and let them act accordingly. Indeed, if you, *Diſſenters*, are weary of your Civil and Religious Liberties; if you would have your Places for Worſhip ſhut up, your Miniſters ſilenced, your Goods ſeized,

ſeized, your Bodies impriſoned, heavy Fines ſet upon you, and the bloody Knife the Author tells us of at your Throats to deſtroy you; and he informs us, there are ſome would gladly do it: If you would have the Schiſm Act renewed, and your Votes taken away, and all the old Hardſhips revived, with the Addition of new ones, till you are quite rooted out, or forced abroad; then chuſe theſe new *Friends*, the Tories; and entruſt the Safety and Welfare of the Kingdom in their Hands. But ſurely, however ſome Diſſenters, together with a few Whigs, may be in a Heat, upon ſome Meaſures taken they count wrong, they will not go and give up all in a Pet, but will act prudently, and aſſiſt to the utmoſt of their Power, in ſettling Things upon the *moſt ſtable Foundations*; remembring what a Number of *Domeſtic and Foreign* Enemies there are to involve us in Confuſion and Ruin. I am, SIR, a ſincere and loyal Subject to King GEORGE, an ardent Lover of my Country, a zealous Friend to Liberty, a Mob-Hater, and your humble Servant, *&c.*

Sudbury, Feb. 18.
1733-4.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Defence of the CONSTITUTION *againſt ſome* LATE DOCTRINES, *and one* LATE ATTEMPT.

A King of *England* (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) by Virtue of the Conſtitution, hath not only a Share in the Legiſlature, but the *ſole Executive Power* of the Laws in his own Hands; for when *the Laws* are made, the *whole Authority* of the Kingdom; and *the Diſpoſition* of all Places, Civil, Military, and Eccleſiaſtical, are in Him. This is a *Legal Power*, held in Truſt for the Good of the Kingdom; and this *real Power* is as abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve his Majeſty's *real Independency* in the Legiſlature, as *the Power* of giving Money is to preſerve the *real Independency* of the Commons.

This is the Key-ſtone that keeps the Whole together: If this be ſhaken, our Conſtitution totters; if it be quite removed, our Conſtitution falls into Ruin: That noble Fabrick, the Pride of *Britain*, the Envy of her Neighbours, raiſed by the Labour of ſo many Centuries, repaired at

the Expence of ſo many Millions, and cemented by ſuch a Profuſion of Blood, would be in Danger of being ſubverted by the King's loſing his *Independency*, as *truly* as by the Commons loſing their Independency.

This is *the Conſtitution* of *England*; and I call upon Mr. *Oldcaſtle*, or the Author of *the Diſſertation on Parties*, to *explain* nnd *vindicate* the following Propoſition laid down in the *Craftſman*, in any other conſiſtent Senſe: *viz.* "The *Friends of Liberty* acknowledge, that a *Balance* of "the Powers, divided among the *Three Parts* of the Le-"giſlature, is *eſſential* to our Conſtitution, and neceſſary "to ſupport it".

This being true, what ſhall we think of any *Attempts* made to *deprive* his Majeſty of that Power over all Officers, Civil, Military, and Eccleſiaſtical, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of his *Conſtitutional Independency*; or of a LATE ATTEMPT made to deprive the King of his *Legal Power* of placing or diſplacing *Officers of the Army?* for the Conſequence would be, that the Army would be no longer *properly ſubject* to the King. If this *Power* was taken from the *King*, and lodged in the *Parliament*, 'twould then be the *Parliament's Army*; which would be *weakening* the Balance on the King's Side; as the *Diſpoſition of all Places* by the Parliament, would be a *total Deſtruction* of the Balance, and an End put to all Kingly Government. But, if inſtead of lodging this Power of diſplacing Officers of the Army in the *Parliament*, we ſhould lodge it in *the Army itſelf*, and ſuffer none to be removed, but what are removed by a *Court-Martial*, that would be ſetting up *another Power* in the Kingdom, which would have a ſtrong and direct Tendency to make the Army *abſolute* and *independent* of both *King* and *Parliament*: It would be, in Effect, taking away the *defenſive Power* of the Kingdom from the *King*, and doing that for the preſent Army by *Law*, which *Cromwell's* Army did for themſelves againſt all Law, *making themſelves removable only by themſelves*: The Conſequence of which was, that after they had deſtroyed King and Lords, they *turned out* the *Commons* too, who conſtituted them. ——— *Theſe Things are written for our Example.* ——— The wiſeſt Men alive can't foreſee all the poſſible Conſequences that might attend ſuch an *Alteration*, and would therefore avoid it, as they would a Peſtilence. Such an Attempt as this upon our Conſtitution, would juſtly alarm the whole Nation; be-

cauſe

cauſe 'tis *an Overt-Act*, or *actual Attack* upon the Fundamental Points of the Government. *Such an Attempt* will let us All clearly ſee the Deſign of thoſe Men who talk ſo loudly of a *National Union:* The Deſign is, to ſettle *another Conſtitution*, which they affirm, the Nation hath a *Right to expect*, and a *Right to reſiſt*, if not complied with. And yet theſe Men who are now thus *actually attempting* to alter the Conſtitution, in its very Fundamentals, as well as publiſhing to the World, that it ought to be ſo altered, are *the ſame Perſons* who continually write and act againſt the *preſent Government*, under the ſpecious Pretence of defending the *Conſtitution:* Theſe Men who have been, for ſeveral Years paſt, declaiming upon the *Danger* of an Army, are *the ſame Perſons* who lately attempted to eſtabliſh a kind of Eternity and Independency in the Army, by making the Officers *removable* only *by themſelves.*

To conclude: An Attempt to deprive the King of his Right of diſplacing Officers, unleſs tried by a *Court-Martial*, is an Attempt to deprive him not only of a *Power* which is his *Right by Law*, but which is *juſt in itſelf*, and ought to be made his Right by Law, if it was not ſo; becauſe there may be ſubſtantial *Reaſons*, not cognizable by a *Court-Martial*, nor fit to be laid before them, which ought to determine a King of *England* to diſplace an Officer, as unqualified for ſo great and important a Truſt; ſuch as *Diſaffection* to his Government, or *factious Cabalting* with *Traytors* and *known Jacobites*, and vowing Deſtruction to his beſt Friends and moſt faithful Servants, &c. ——— But, I forbear, and am heartily ſorry that there hath been an *Occaſion* given to ſay ſo much.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Arguments againſt a Scheme *lately propoſed, to make all the* Regimental Officers *of the Army* Officers for Life.

THE general Converſation having been very much employed on the Subject of a Scheme, *for preventing the Officers, not above the Rank of Colonels of Regiments, of ſuch Land-Forces, as ſhall at any Time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being deprived of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by Judgment of a Court-martial to be held for that Purpoſe, or by Addreſs of either* Houſe

Houſe of Parliament, it will be allowed me to maintain, what appears to be the *concurring Judgment of both Houſes of Parliament*, and to ſhew that, were ſuch a Scheme ever to obtain as a Law, the Conſtitution would neither be *ſecured* by its Operation, nor *remain ſafe* under it.

The *Britiſh Conſtitution* is a mix'd Form of Government, or limited Monarchy, wherein the Prince, the Nobles, and the Commons have different Allotments of Power. To the Prince belongs the executive Power, or the Preſervation of the whole Community. His Adminiſtration is the Life of the Laws, and it is for this Reaſon, that the Throne knows no Vacancy. To him muſt therefore belong a Power adequate to the Protection of his People, that they may neither be overwhelmed by foreign Invaſions, nor oppreſſed among themſelves by the Encroachments of one another.

The Scheme, which hath been advanced to make all Regimental Officers ſubject to Removal by Judgment of Court-martial, or by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament, would ſo far alter the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, as it would make the *whole military Force*, which ſhould at any Time ſubſiſt, for ever *independent of its Sovereign*. It would make the Officers Men of Property in Reſpect of their Commiſſions, and the *Body of Officers* formidable to a dangerous Degree. It would in future Times, whenever Officers of *leſs Integrity* and *faithful Duty*, than thoſe *brave Men* who now command in the Army, ſhould be admitted into it, invite them to bear their Part in *civil Factions* and *Cabals*. They would know, that nothing beſides the *Articles of War* could, on the Part of the Crown, reſtrain or correct their Behaviour, and they might be led to aſſociate in ſuch Concerns as they ought never to ſhare in. They might come with *Addreſſes*, *Remonſtrances*, *Advices*, and other Preſcriptions of *civil Meaſures*, which *military Men* in former Times have given too many Examples of.

If it be ſaid, that Officers thus become independent will not engage in ſuch Cabals, let me ask, what ſhould reſtrain them? The long Experience which we have had of thoſe *gallant Men*, who now do Honour to the Service, and are the Defence of their Country, as they have often been its Preſervation; ſuch excellent Qualifications, as we have experienced in them, will aſſure us, that they may be truſted; and that, as they would diſcharge the

ſtricteſt

ſtricteſt Duty to the Publick, though they were not under *martial Law*, they would likewiſe retain the *trueſt Affection to their Prince*, tho' they were *independent of him.* But how ſhall we anſwer for others who may *ſucceed* them, for Officers who may be *even yet unborn*, and who, finding themſelves *leſs ſubject to Reſtraint*, may hold themſelves *leſs obliged to Duty?*

When a Prince perceives the Officers in his Army entering into *civil Factions*, and mixing themſelves with the *Cabals of Parties*, perhaps againſt the Intereſt of his Government, or the Intereſt of his People, as theſe under a good Prince are conſtantly inſeparable, ſhall we have no other Remedy, than trying *every ſingle Officer* whom he ſuſpects by Judgment of *Court-martial*, or by the Deciſion of *one of the* Houſes *of Parliament?* Suppoſe, that at the late King's Acceſſion, when the Army had for ſome Time paſt been modelled with a determined View againſt the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* itſelf; ſuppoſe the *Crown* had been at that Juncture without any other Reſort, than one of this Nature, muſt every *ſingle Officer*, whom his late Majeſty held to be at that Time *improper for his Service*, have been the Subject of an Addreſs from one of the Houſes of Parliament; Suſpicion of Diſaffection, however it be a juſt Cauſe for Removals in Time of Danger, not being poſſibly cognizable by Courts-martial: Or elſe muſt ſuch Officer have been left to command thoſe Troops, whom he had been forming, and over whom perhaps he might have had ſuch Influence, as to endanger their Allegiance in a Time of Rebellion?

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, Feb. *the 20th, to* Tueſday, *Feb. the 26th, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Yarmouth, Feb. 16. *Arrived* in our Road the Princeſs Anne, Fowler, the Nancy, Alcock, and the Page, Aſhby, from Rotterdam for London.

Portſmouth, Feb. 18. Since my laſt *came in* the Whidah, Storey, from London for Genoa; the Endeavour Brig. Froſt, from Southampton for Dublin; the Lejeune Seivalilz, Carſie Cerſies, from Amſterdam for Oporto; and the Hunter Scooner, Overall, from the Motherbank for Guiney; and Yeſterday *ſailed* to Spithead

head his Majeſty's Ship the Edinburgh, Capt. Davis. On Saturday Night laſt, and almoſt till the next Day, it blew ſo extreamly hard at S. W. that about four in the Morning the above Schooner driving athwart the Hawſer of the Hope Snow, (both on the Motherbank) carried away her Bowſprit and Foremaſt, and forced her from her Anchors, notwithſtanding, with much Difficulty, and the good Fortune of having Water over the Spit, ſhe got juſt within the Harbour's Mouth, when, by the Wind ſhifting to the N. W. ſhe was put on Shore, and ſtill *remains* ſo, but as the Tides are lifting, ſhe will very probably ſoon be got off, without ſuſtaining any further Damage.

Deal, Feb. 18. *Remain* the Drake, Pelly, and the Princeſs Royal, Backwell, for Eaſt-India; the London, Cowell, for St. Chriſtopher's; the Succeſs, Randal, the Nelſon, Younger, the Hannah, Barns, the Harriſon, Turner, the Mary, Camplin, the Micajah and Philip, Bradby, the Robert and Mary, Watſon, the Diggs, Danſey, and the Speedwell, Hopſon, for Virginia or Maryland; the Price Frigate, Towers, the Loyal Jane, Banks, the Clarendon, Crawford, and the Weſtmoreland, Marſhal, for Jamaica; the Parham Clubb, Davis, and the Coddington, Boraſton, for Antigua; the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for Leghorn; the John and Judith, Rogers, for the Streights; the John and Nathaniel, Duncan, for Genoa; the Cambridge, Fogo, for Gibraltar; the Happy Return, Stot, for Chicheſter; the Conſtant Patty, Armſtrong, for Shoreham; the Anne, Speed, for Morlaix; the Mary, Hewſon, for St. Martin's; the Mary, Nielſon Roos, for Falmouth; the Jane, Vaughan, for Swanzey; the Bromley, Smethurſt, for Lisbon. Several Ships are come down and lye to the Northward, the Pilots having not given in their Names, and the Weather being bad, the Boat cannot get on board. *Arrived* the Anne, Blewit, from Naples, and *ſailed* for Amſterdam; the Barcelona, Weight, (came the 10th of Jan.) from South Carolina; the Thomas and Francis, Liſter, from Seville; and the Charming Betty, Broad, from Lisbon. Wind W. N. W. The Volant, Smiter, from London, the Priſcilla, Rimes, from Barbados, and the Prince William, Pick, from Antigua, were *arrived* in Carolina; the Samuel, White, at Figueira, and the King's Weſton, Lamb, at Gibraltar, both from London.

Falmouth, Feb. 16 On the 13th, *arrived* the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, from Corunna. Yeſterday *came in* the Londonhope, Howel, from Southton, with Corn for Leghorn The Richmond, Jorſdan, from Carolina, and Neptune, Peppercorn, from London, are *arrived* at Figueira.

Cowes, Feb. 18. Since my laſt *came in* and *ſailed* the Whidaw, Storey, from London, for the Streights. Yeſterday *came in* the

the St. Giles, Delacor, and the Courier, Delacor, both from Rochelle, for Bolougne.

Portſmouth, Feb. 18. Yeſterday Morning the Hope Snow, Grigg, from Leith, for South Carolina, drove aſhore at the Harbour's Mouth, and is not yet got off. *Came into* the Harbour this Morning, the Joſeph and Mary of this Port, Williams, from Lisbon, having loſt her Bowſprit; and the Hunter, Overall, for Guinea, having been foul of the Hope Snow, is apprehenſive of Damage.

Deal, Feb. 19. The Outward bound are all under *ſail. Came down* alſo, and *ſailed thro'*, the Cambridge, Crocker; the Union, Homans; and the Stockport, Bonner, for New England; the Judith, Bradſhaw, and the Tring, Dumello, for Oporto; the Priſcilla, Hutchenſon, for Lisbon; the Diamond, Macnamara, for Cork. *Arrived* the Canary Merchant, Grover, and the Charming Peggy, Corniſh, from Oporto. Wind N. N. W.

Graveſend, Feb. 19. *Arrived* the Page Sloop, Robert Griffith; and the Princeſs Anne Sloop, Richard Fowler, from Rotterdam.

Plymouth, Feb. 17. Since my laſt there is nothing come in; but laſt Night we had a violent Storm of Wind at S. W. which was followed by hard Rains for ſome Hours, and was ſo violent, that his Majeſty's Ship the York, which lay between the Iſland and the Main, broke her Mooring Chains, and drove, but received no Damage; as did alſo his Majeſty's Ship the Norfolk, and ſeven others in Hamoore; but we hear of no further Damage, but the Victualling Hoy, which tends on the Ships of War here, ſunk as ſhe lay along-ſide one of the Hulks.

Deal, Feb 20. His Majeſty's Ship Dreadnought, which *arrived* in the Downs from Portſmouth, *remains*. The two Ships for India, and ſeveral other Ships, that *ſailed* Yeſterday, are *put back*. *Came down* the Crawforth, Harriſon, for Cheſter. The Providence, Tate, from Carolina, is *arrived* in Torbay. Wind N. W.

Deal, Feb. 21. Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. All the Outward-bound Ships got under *ſail* about 12 o'Clock. *Remains* only his Majeſty's Ship Dreadnought. *Came down* Yeſterday, and *ſailed thro'*, the Nonpareil, Wootton, for Port-Mahon. *Arrived* the Stamboline, Horſwell, from Smyrna. Wind N. N. W. The Thames, Liſle, from Conſtantinople, was *arrived* at Smyrna; and the Williams, Petre, from London, was *arrived* at Pogo near Smyrna.

Deal, Feb. 22. *Remains* the Dreadnought Man of War, with the Ship lately got off the Goodwin Sands. *Came down* and *ſailed thro'*, the Don Franciſco, Salter, for Lisbon; and the For-

tune, Bays, for Africa. *Arrived* the Piſcataqua, Slayton, from Middleburgh. Wind S. W.

Deal, Feb. 23. *Remain* in the Downs his Majeſty's Ship Dreadnought; alſo the Mary, Neilſon, for Falmouth; and the Don Franciſco, Salter, for Lisbon. Yeſterday in the Afternoon *put back* the Charlton and Betty, Douglas, for Gibraltar and Leghorn, who *ſailed* from the Downs about 20 Days ago, and had got about 30 Leagues to the Weſtward of the Land, where they met a terrible Storm of Wind, which carried away their Main and Mizen Maſts: She *ſailed* this Morning for the River, to refit, but was unfortunately foul of the Goodwin Sand, but got again off, and is juſt now at Anchor. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, Feb. 23. Yeſterday and this Day *arrived* the Wilmington Sloop, Michael Wilkins Conway, the Chandos Sloop, Tobias Jewers, and the Townſhend Sloop, Richard Martin, from Rotterdam; the London Poſt, Richard Woolf, and the Lady Margaret, Lawrence Barns, from Amſterdam; the Charming Peggy, Abraham Corniſh, from Oporto; and the Thomas and Frances, Thomas Leſter, from Seville.

Leith, Feb. 18. *Arrived* the Succeſs, Robert Innes, and the John, Bridghann, from London.

Falmouth, Feb. 21. This Day *ſailed* the Union, Timberman, the Ellen, Ricket, the Mary and Anne, Brown, all three with Pilchards for the Streights; and the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, for Corunna.

Dartmouth, Feb. 22. Yeſterday *ſailed* hence the Joyce, Field, and the George, Derby, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the Diana, Moyſe, for Lisbon; and the Two Brothers, ———, of London, from Chicheſter for Genoa.

Cowes, Feb. 23. On the 19th *came in* the Seaflower, Wilſon, from Portſmouth, and *ſailed* the 21ſt for Genoa; on the 22d *came in* the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, for Dublin; the Hanover Alliance, Major, for the Streights; the Torrington, Warcupp, from Cadiz for Newfoundland; which laſt met with a Storm in the Latitude of 49, ſhifted her Cargo, being Salt, ſo that they were obliged to cut away her Main and Mizen Maſts to Right her, but they don't talk of much other Damage.

Weymouth, Feb. 23. The Outward-bound mentioned in my laſt *ſailed* from Portland Road Yeſterday Morning. In the Evening came to an Anchor, and ſtill *remain* the Loyal Charles, Way, and the Weſtmoreland, Marſhall, for Jamaica; the Phillis, Brooker, from Shoreham; the Dove, Stewart, from Amſterdam for Lisbon, both with Wheat; the James, Goger, for Bilboa; the Guernſey Lilly, Perkins, for Lisbon, with Wheat; the Union, Homans, and the Stockport, Bonner, both for New England.

Came

Came in the Bodding, of and from London, ——, for Dublin, with Wheat.

Hull, Feb. 23. *Arrived* the Providence, Crane, from Bridges; and the Britannia, Law, from Rotterdam.

Portſmouth, Feb. 24. Yeſterday *arrived* here the Louiſa, Joſias Dornford, from London; the Bolton, John Rutter, from Sunderland for Oporto. Yeſterday Afternoon *ſailed* from Spithead into the Harbour, the Romney, Lord Muskerry; when the Joſeph and Elizabeth, Williams, *ſailed* for London.

Deal, Feb. 24. *Remain* in the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought; alſo the Mary, Neilſon, for Falmouth; the Don Franciſco, Salter, for Lisbon; and a Ship for Morlaix. Yeſterday and this Day *arrived* the Suſanna, Carey, from New England; and the William, Paſcoe, from Meſſina. The Sarah, Wingfield, from London, was *arrived* in New England, in three Months Paſſage. Wind S. S. W.

Graveſend, Feb. 24. *Arrived* the Sarah, Reeks, and the Charming Betty, Broad, from Lisbon; the Barcelona, Weight, and the Benjamin, Wood, from Carolina, the Pretty Betſey, Hawkins, from Malaga; the Richard and Elizabeth, Bradford, from Oſtend; the Stambolin, Horſwel, from Smyrna; the Chriſtian, Philpot, from Leghorn; the Canary Merchant, Grover, from Oporto; the Bridgtown, Slayton, from Middleburg; the Hannah, Corney, from New England; the Prince William, Berresford, from Mocha; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; Concordia Picot, Ausborough, from Bourdeaux. The Medway, Carver, from Jamaica for Liverpool, left well the 28th of Feb. 440 Leagues W. S. W. from the Lizard.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE King of *France* has nominated the Marſhal, Duke *de Berwick*, to command his Army, in the enſuing Campaign, on the *Rhine*. The Regiments of *French* and *Swiſs* Guards have Orders to begin their March thither on the firſt of next Month. They now talk again of forming a Camp on the Frontiers of *Flanders*.

Beſides the 35 Men of War and ſeveral Frigates, who have been for ſome Time fitting out in ſeveral Ports of *France*, Orders are now given for fitting out fifteen more.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THEIR *High Mightineſſes*, the *States General*, have lately come to ſome Reſolution, which are ſaid, to be to the following Effect. (1.) "To renew their Inſtances to his *Imperial* Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed "to accede to the Treaty of Neutrality, for the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, without which they cannot think themſelves ſecure, thoſe Countries being the Barrier to their "Republick. (2.) That the King of *Great-Britain* be entreated to back theſe Inſtances, with his good Offices: "And (3.) that they would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours "to perſuade the ſeveral Provinces to furniſh a Contingent in Money, inſtead of the 4000 Men ſtipulated by "the Treaty of *Vienna*". The Purport of this Reſolution have been communicated to Count *d' Uhlfeld*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, by the Deputies of the *States General*, who have had a long Conference with him, tho' all he could ſay was, that he would take them *ad referendum*. Orders are given for the fitting out ſix Men of War, but we do not yet hear, that they are appointed for any particular Service.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE King of *Spain* has not only made a Promotion of 16 Lieutenant Generals, and 20 Major Generals; But has iſſued Orders to augment his Troops, ten Men in each Company, which Augmentation it is calculated will amount to 25000 Men, beſides the new Regiments which are to be raiſed.

A Tranſport of 15,000 Men is ordered to be in a Readineſs to ſail by the Middle of *March*, and the Men of War which are fitting out in ſeveral Ports of *Spain*, to the Number of forty, are to be ready to put to Sea by the laſt of *February*.

Tho' the King of *Portugal* has not yet declared for either Side of the contending Parties in *Europe*, yet the Diſpoſition of that Court appears plainly to be more in Favour of the *Emperor* than of *France*. It is, however believed, that His Majeſty will come to no certain Determination 'till he ſee what meaſures another Court, which ſeems

ſeems now pretty much to hold the Scale, will reſolve upon.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE *Spaniſh* General, Count *de Montemar*, has ſent a large Convoy of Ammunition and Proviſions to *Sceone*; Notwithſtanding which it is ſtill a Secret, whether the *Spaniſh* Troops will attempt the Conqueſt of *Naples* ſingly, or whether they will join the Confederates Troops of *France* and *Sardinia*, and, with them, firſt form the Siege of *Mantua*; The latter ſeems to be the moſt neceſſary, if it be true what our laſt Letters report, that General *Mercy* is arrived on the Frontiers of *Mantua*, at the Head of 40,000 Men. A Detachment of 500 Men, of the Garriſon of that City, lately attempted to force a Poſt guarded by the *French* Carabineers, but they were ſo warmly received, that very few of them got back again to the Town.

Don Carlos arrived at *Florence* the 10th Inſtant, with a Retinue of 800 Perſons, and the *Count de Montemar*, with ſeveral other Generals, only waited his Arrival there, to hold a Council of War, and immediately enter upon Action. In the mean Time the *Spaniſh* Camp is removed from *Sienna* to *Arezzo*.

GERMANY.

THE *Emperour* has taken 36,000 *Heſſians* into his Pay, which are to be ſent to *Italy*, under the Command of Prince *George* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*.

The Diet of the Empire is at laſt come to a Reſolution of declaring War againſt *France*. The Majority in the *Electoral* College was ſix againſt three, but, in the College of Princes, it was far greater, *viz.* 57 againſt twelve. The negative Votes in the former were the Electors of *Bavaria*, *Cologne* and *Palatine*, whoſe Miniſters had Orders to inſiſt ſtrenuouſly on a *Neutrality*, for which one of their Arguments was, that *France* had offered to reſtore Fort *Kehl* to the Empire.

Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg* is already departed from *Vienna* for the Imperial Army in *Italy*, and ſeveral other General Officers are preparing to follow him. Prince *Eugene* is preparing to depart for the *Rhine*.

A *French*

A *French* reformed Lieutenant of *Straſsburgh* having been taken into Cuſtody, a Report has ſince prevailed, that he, with ſome others, had formed a Deſign to deliver that important Place to the *Imperialiſts*, and that he had diſcovered two of his Accomplices, who were likewiſe arreſted.

The King of *Pruſſia* continues ſtill to profeſs an exact *Neutrality* with Regard to the Affairs of *Poland*. Thirty Thouſand Men, of His Majeſty's Troops, are upon their March, from *Pruſſia* to *Berlin*, where they are expected the 12th of next Month. They are to be quartered in the Neighbourhood of that City for ſome Time, and then to begin their March towards the *Rhine*, under the Conduct of an *Imperial* Commiſſiary, to ſerve the *Emperour* in thoſe Parts.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

SEVERAL Objections have been raiſed at *Warſaw* to prove the late Coronation of King *Auguſtus*, at *Cracow*, null and void: Among others, that of the Ceremony's being performed by the the Biſhop of *Cracow*, and of the Smallneſs of the Number of *Nuncios* that compoſed the Diet, which are ſaid not to have exceeded eleven. It is believed King *Staniſlaus* will ſpeedily publiſh a Manifeſto to prove the Illegality and Nullity of this Coronation, according to the fundamental and inconteſtable Laws, Cuſtoms and Privileges of the *Poliſh* Nation.

In the mean Time, King *Auguſtus* has made ſeveral Promotions at *Warſaw*. Among others, Prince *Sangnsko* is made Grand Marſhal of *Lithuania*, and Prince *Radzivil*, Sub-marſhal of that Dutchy. The Palatine of *Breslaw* has ſubmitted to his Majeſty. The Count de *Welzeck*, the Emperour's Ambaſſador; the Biſhop of *Poſnania*, the Counts *Sulkowski* and *de Celner*, and Mr. *Rzewski*, Staff Officers of the Crown, have been created Knights of the Order of the *White Eagle*.

The *Ruſſian* Troops have taken Poſſeſſion of the important Fortreſs of *Bialacerkiow*, the Key of *Poliſh Ukrania*. There has been an Action between the *Ruſſians* and the *Poles*, in which the latter not being in Time ſupported by M. *Peczicy*, were routed. The new Men of War, which have been a long Time on the Stocks at *Carlſcrone*, are now ordered to be finiſhed and launched with all

all the Expedition imaginable, and Admiral *Taub* continues there in Perſon, to be an Eye-Witneſs, that there be no Delay. The whole *Naval* Force of *Sweden* is ordered to be got in a Readineſs: But, as his *Swediſh* Majeſty has publickly declared, he will not intermeddle in the Affairs of *Poland*, but is reſolved to obſerve an exact *Neutrality*, it is very difficult to determine, what will be the End of theſe great Preparations. The *Ruſſians* are likewiſe fitting out twenty Men of War, at *Riga*, *Cronſlot*, and *Cronſtadt*.

General *Laſci* is arrived at *Preſt*, within a German Mile of *Dantzick*; and, according to ſome Letters, the *Ruſſians* have actually begun to raiſe their Batteries againſt the advanced Works of that City.

The *Ruſſian* Troops have taken the Town of *Budzig*, which, as it lies on the Sea-ſide, it is thought they will fortify, to hinder any Debarkation of Foreign Troops, which might be ſent to the Relief of *Dantzick*.

The regular Troops, which King *Staniſlaus* has now in *Dantzick*, for the Defence of that Place, are encreaſed to 8,000 Men, and the *Dantzickers*, pretend they can Arm 2,0000 more themſelves, with which they think themſelves out of all Danger, at leaſt 'till the *Ruſſians* are very conſiderably re-inforced. The Magiſtrates have cauſed the Banks of the River *Cladaw* to be cut, by which they have laid the whole *Dantzickerwerder*, and the Country for half a Mile round about the City, under Water. Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, in ſome Letters, of King *Staniſlaus*'s Departure, freſher Letters ſay he is yet at *Dantzick*, and reſolved to ſtand his Ground.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

NOtwithſtanding the Advantage which the *Perſian* General *Thamas-Kouli-Kan* has obtained over the *Ottomans*, he ſeems more inclinable than ever to come to Terms of Accommodation: And the Reaſon alledged for it is, that a Conſpiracy has been diſcovered, and that a Civil War is actually broke out in ſeveral Parts of the *Perſian* Empire.

DOME-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, Feb. 27. LAST Night his Highneſs the Prince of Orange lay at the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford at Marlborough; and this Day his Highneſs will ſet out, in order to reach Oxford this Night.

Yeſterday a Board was held at the Admiralty, when ſeveral Gentlemen were appointed to ſerve as Lieutenants on Board the Ships of War that were put into Commiſſion on Saturday laſt, as mentioned in our former, and were ſworn and received their Commiſſions.

On Friday next Sir John Norris, who is appointed to the Command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, will ſet out for Chatham, in order to hoiſt his Flag on Board the Britannia.

We hear from Chatham, that moſt of his Majeſty's Ships lately put into Commiſſion at that Port, are out of the Dock, and are rigging and fitting with the utmoſt Expedition.

Vice-Admiral Mighell, Comptroller of the Navy, is dangerouſly ill of a Fever.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. Laſt Saturday died here, aged between 50 and 60, Sir George Brown of Thornidikes, Bart.

Derby, Feb. 21. On Saturday ſome time in the Night (the 16th Inſtant) the Wind blew with ſuch impetuous Force and Violence, as totally ſtripped all the Lead off the Channel of Church-Broughton in this County, and the Violence of the Wind carried it ſome Diſtance from the Place; the ſaid Church is a very large one, and not many Years ſince was entirely new leaded.

Colcheſter, Feb. 23. On Sunday laſt in the Afternoon, William More, a Gentleman of an handſome Fortune, living at Thorpe (about 12 Miles from hence) riding home from this Place, accidently fell off his Horſe at Elmſtead, and fractured his Skull in ſo miſerable a Manner, that he died about Ten the next Morning.

Canterbury, Feb. 20. Nell Fox, who was formerly whipp'd at the Tail of a Cart through the City of Canterbury, for Felony committed

committed there, and ſeveral Times puniſhed at the Seſſions for the County of Kent, for ſeveral Felonies committed in the ſaid County, was committed to his Majeſty's Goal for the Eaſtern Diviſion of the ſaid County of Kent, charg'd with ſtealing ſeveral Fowls from Michael Lucket the Younger; and is ſuſpected of ſtealing a Feather Bed and Bolſter out of the Keeper's Houſe in Sir John Hales's Park, and a Scarlet Cloak trimm'd with Gold Lace, belonging to Thomas Hills, Eſq; and ſeveral other Felonies.

London, Feb. 28. Yeſterday a great Cauſe was heard before the Houſe of Peers, between his Grace the Duke of Bridgwater Appellant, and Sir Francis Edwards Reſpondent, when their Lordſhips reverſed the Decree.

The ſame Day a Board was held at the Admiralty, when Sir John Norris, Sir George Walton, - - - - Cavendiſh, - - - Stewart, - - - Balchin and - - - Mighell, Eſqrs; were ſworn before their Lordſhips, and received their Commiſſions as Admirals of his Majeſty's Navy.

Alſo the ſame Day, their Lordſhips were pleaſed to appoint Capt. Griffin to the Command of his Majeſty's Ship the Blenheim, a ſecond Rate of 90 Guns. And likewiſe at the ſame time, Capt. Barneſley and Capt. Gregory were appointed the two Regulating Captains on the Impreſs.

Yeſterday the ſeveral Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships of War, delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty, an Account of what Seamen, &c. had entered voluntarily on Board of their reſpective Ships, together with the State and Condition of their Ships that are fitting at their reſpective Ports.

The ſame Day the Seſſions began at the Old-Baily, when 33 Priſoners were tried; three whereof were capitally convicted, *viz.* Henry Crane, for robbing of Mrs. Alice Gregory and Matthew Williams on the Highway near Pancras, of Five Shillings and Six-pence, and ſome Farthings; Edward Tudor, for breaking open the Houſe of Francis Osborne, and ſtealing Butter; and Joſeph Dutton, for breaking open the Trunk of Hugh Hughes his Fellow-Servant, and ſtealing Ten Guineas. Twenty-one were caſt for Tranſportation, and Nine acquitted.

On Tueſday laſt died ſuddenly, at Capt. Houth's, near Darking in Surrey, William Dawkins, Eſq; an eminent Virginia Merchant in this City, who was in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of Eſſex, and likewiſe one of the Governors of St. Thomas's and Mr. Guy's Hoſpitals.

We have an Account from Monmouth of the Death of Tracey Catcherman, Eſq; an eminent Counſellor at Law belonging to the Middle-Temple, on Saturday laſt, by a Fall from his Horſe.

Yeſterday died Mr. Hobbs of the Small-Pox, one of the Cooks belonging to the King's Kitchen at St. James's, which Place is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward of the Houſhould.

Northampton, Feb. 25. On Monday laſt one Edward Horton was committed to our County Goal, on Suſpicion of ſtealing a Horſe from the Red-Lyon Inn in Royſton in Hertfordſhire.

And on Tueſday was committed to the ſaid Goal one Robert Patridge, late Servant to Mr. Hodges of Wellingborough, on Suſpicion of being concern'd in the Murder of Mary Viccars, who was found dead in the Market-place of the ſaid Town, on Sunday the 16th of January, 1731-2.

N. B. The ſaid Partridge confeſſes, that John Hodges of Wellingborough, lately abſconded, was the Perſon who committed the Fact, and that himſelf was only privy thereto, by the Confeſſion of the above Hodges, who had ſome time before offer'd him a Guinea as a Reward, to be concern'd in the ſaid Murder, which he confeſſes alſo to have refuſed, but ſays, that after the Murder was committed, the afore-mentioned Hodges gave him the Guinea before promiſed.

Reading, Feb. 25. On Tueſday laſt Daniel Eades (the Perſon mentioned in this Paper of laſt Week, to be ſhot, and taken at Hartley-Row) died in Wincheſter Goal, and was interred on Wedneſday in the Cathedral Church-yard of that Place.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	193	Buried	Males	264
	Females	224		Females	236
	In all	417		In all	500

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 3.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

HAGUE.

HISTOIRE *de* Pologne *ſous le Regne d'*Auguſte II. *Par Monſieur l'Abbé* de Parthenay.

That is,

The Hiſtory of Poland *under the Reign of* Auguſtus II. *by the Abbot* de Parthenay, in two Volumes in Octavo already publiſhed, and two more which are ſaid to be in the Preſs, Vol. I.

We have lately given our Readers Extracts of one Hiſtory of Poland; *but as the Tranſactions of that unhappy Country has, at this Time, put a great Part of* Europe *into a Flame, and are pretty much the Topicks of Diſcourſe; we believe they will not be diſpleaſed to hear what another Author may ſay on the ſame Subject, eſpecially as he treats it in a different Manner.*

Our Author takes Care to inform the Publick, that he has had the Advantage of being an Eye Witneſs of a great Number of his Facts, and for the reſt, has had them from ſuch Perſons, as had very good Opportunities of being acquainted with them. He thinks it proper to inform his Readers, what a wide Difference there is between ſome of his Relations, and thoſe of Monſieur *de Voltaire*, in his Life of *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, and that he is apprehenſive this Circumſtance may prejudice ſome of his Readers againſt his Work. To remove, in ſome Meaſure, that Prejudice, he calls that Gentleman's Performance a poetical Piece, written in a florid and fluent Stile, without any great Regard to Truth or Accuracy; and he gives ſome Inſtances of that Kind, in Juſtification of his Criticiſm.

Our Author divides his whole Work into *eight Books*, brought into *four Volumes*. The two, which are already extant, give an Account of the double Election of the Prince of *Conti*, and of the Elector of *Saxony*; the Excluſion of the former; the Battle of *Narva*, and the Depoſition of the latter. He introduces his Hiſtory with giving a brief Account of the general Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, during the preceeding Reign of King *Sobieski*; and then, for the neceſſary Information of the greater Part of his Readers, proceeds to give ſome Account of the Government of *Poland*, which he calls a Mixture of *Monarchy* and *Ariſtocracy*. The ſupream Authority, ſays Monſieur *de Parthenay*, is divided between the King and the People. The latter in the ordinary Courſe of Things, is repreſented by the *Senate*, but upon ſome Occaſions by the *Diets*. The Senate conſiſts of the *Biſhops*, the *Palatines*, the *Caſtellans*, and the *ten Great Officers* of the Crown. The Head or Chief of this illuſtrious Aſſembly is always the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*; or as he is ſometimes called, the *Primate*. During an *Inter-regnum* he is *Regent*, has a Right of *coining Money*, iſſues out his *Univerſalia*, or circular Letters for ſummoning the *Dietins*, or ſmaller Diets, fixes the Term for opening the General

Diet, and, when a King is elected, proclaims him. Every *Palatine* heads the Troops of his own *Palatine*, is Preſident of the Aſſembly of the Nobility of his own Province, and exerciſes many other Acts of Juriſdiction. The *Caſtellans* are properly the Lieutenants of the *Palatines*, and are the chief of the Nobility, within their reſpective Diſtricts. The ten *Great Officers* of the *Crown* are the *Grand Marſhal*, the *Chancellour*, the *Vice-Chancellour*, the *Treaſurer*, and the *Court-Marſhal*, for the Kingdom of *Poland*, and the ſame for the Duchy of *Lithuania*. Our Author, having given this Acconnt of the Senate, comes next to the *Dietins*. Theſe are, (ſays he) the Aſſemblies of the Nobility of each *Palatinate*, who nominate Deputies or *Nuncios* for the *General Diet*. When any Thing extraordinary happens, which requires an immediate Remedy, the whole Nobility is convened into what they call the *Poſpolite*. This Aſſembly is held on *Horſeback*; and none are exempted from it, but the *Chancellours* and the *Staroſts*, or Governours of the Frontier Places. The firſt Thing which is done in a *General Diet*, is to chuſe a *Marſhal of the Nuncios*, who has a great Authority in that Aſſembly. He has Power to command Silence, and to him it belongs to repreſent the Motions, Complaints, and Demands of the Nobility, to the King. As all the Courts of Juſtice in the Kingdom act in the Name of the King, as ſoon as the Primate has declared an *Inter-regnum*, by iſſuing his *Univerſalia*, their Juriſdiction ceaſes.

We now come to the Hiſtory: After the Death of the Great *Sobieski*, (ſays our Author) which happened on the 17th of *June* 1696, ſeveral *Dietines* were held, who only agreed in General, (1.) To make the uſual Compliments of Condolence to the Queen and her three Sons, the Princes *James*, *Alexander*, and *Conſtantine*. (2.) To thank the *Primate*, and the *Grand Generals* of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and Duchy of *Lithuania*, for their Vigilance during the Beginning of the *Inter-regnum*, and to deſire them to continue the ſame for the Tranquility of the State. (3.) That all Foreign Miniſters ſhould, according to Cuſtom, be obliged to reſide at a Diſtance from the Place where the *Diet of Election* was to be held: And (4.) That the whole Royal Family ſhould be laid under the ſame Obligation. With this laſt Article the three Princes readily complied, and retired: But the Queen, their Mother, who was then at *Zalkiew*, notwithſtanding this Regulation,

tion, and in Spite of all the Remonſtrances the *Senate* could make to her, repaired to *Warſaw*, where ſhe imagined her Preſence might be conducive to her Son's Intereſt. She arrived there the twenty-third of *Auguſt*, and it was with a great deal of Difficulty ſhe was prevailed upon to leave that City, on the tenth of *April* in the enſuing Year.

The preliminary *Diet* was opened, on the nine and twentieth of *Auguſt*, near *Vola*, a Village about half a League from *Warſaw*. *Homieniski*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Artillery was, after ſome Diſpute, in three Aſſemblies, elected *Marſhal*; and, on the firſt of *December*, was inſtalled in that Office. The *Nuncios* having joined the Senate, they thanked the Primate for his great Vigilance for the Safety of the Publick. This done, the Primate propoſed the following Articles to be debated in the *Diet*. (1.) A general Confederacy of all the Members of the *Republick*, for its Tranquility, Safety and Liberty. (2.) The *Pacta Conventa*, which ſhould be impoſed on the future King. (3.) Proper Methods for compoſing the Differences, which were got to a great Height, in the late Reign, and to prevent the like for the future. (4.) The Payment of the Army, and an immediate Remedy of the ſeditious Commotions, which began to appear in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom. (5.) The Neceſſity of reforming the Artillery as ſoon as poſſible: And (6.) The Benefit which would accrue to the Nation by a general Coin. After this he preſſed them to defer the Diet of Election, till the next Spring, under Pretext of giving them a ſufficient Time to proceed maturely in their Choice.

The Diet was ſoon obliged to ſuſpend its Debates for a Time by the Irruption of the *Tartars* near *Zolkiew*, and a Mutiny in the Army; and it was quickly afterwards entirely diſſolved, upon *Horodenski*, the Nuncio of *Czernicow*'s leaving the Aſſembly, and proteſting gainſt all their Proceedings. Not long after, the *Lithuanians* were likewiſe in Arms, under Pretence, that their Rights and Eccleſiaſtical Immunities, had been infringed by the Army. Theſe Troubles were, however, ſooner appeaſed than thoſe in *Poland*, where the Rebels committed great Depredations, and were not brought to a Senſe of their Duty, till the Month of *May* 1697. The *Turks* and *Tartars* advanced, in the mean Time, within eight Leagues of *Leopold*, and laid all Waſte before them. The Abbot

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de Polignac, who was then Ambaſſador from *France* in *Poland*, offered, in his Maſter's Name, 100,000 Florins, to put the *Poles* in a Condition to drive theſe ſtroling Gueſts from their Frontiers; but no Ear was given to his Propoſal. That Miniſter had a watchful Eye over the Queen's Motions, in Favour of her Sons. He ſoon ſaw, that all her Efforts would be in vain, for either of her younger Sons, and, he knew the Averſion the Majority of the *Poliſh* Nation had conceived againſt the Eldeſt. He, therefore, concluded it might now be a proper Time to propoſe a Prince of the Houſe of *France*. He communicated his Opinion to his Court, and inſinuated that it would be no great Difficulty to raiſe a powerful Party to favour the Prince of *Conti*'s Intereſt. The next Step he took was artfully to diſſuade the *Poliſh* Nobility from propoſing any of their own Body, as Candidates to the Crown. Having, as he thought, ſecured this Point, he made no ſcruple to name his Candidate; as a Prince who could protect and defend their Country, from all Inſults. He was immediately oppoſed by the *Imperial* Miniſters; but the Abbot anſwered the Objections that were made againſt the Prince of *Conti*, in ſuch Manner as was ſatisfactory to many. None was more inflexible than the Biſhop of *Cujavia*, who was not by any Means to be brought over to the *French* Party. Nevertheleſs, the Abbot was ſo ſucceſsful, that he induced all the *Dietins* to exclude Prince *James Sobieski*, and his two Brothers. The Excluſion of the *German* Princes followed; and the ſame Thing was attempted with Reſpect to the Prince of *Conti*, but failed. It was now the chief Aim, as well of the *Imperial* Miniſters, as of the Friends to Prince *James*, to endeavour the Deſtruction of the Prince of *Conti*'s Party. To this End they propoſed ſeveral Candidates; But notwithſtanding all their Attempts, the Matter lay between the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Prince of *Conti*. The latter had all along had a conſiderable Party; but that of the former got Strength by Degrees. The Support ſent privately by the Court of *Vienna*, the Complaints of the great Diſtance of the Prince of *Conti*, and the Want of Money to pay the Army, all contributed to the Advancement of the Elector.

On the 15th of *May*, 1697 the Diet of Election was opened, with the uſual Ceremonies. The *Palatines* agreed to deſire Count *Hovieniski*, who had been Marſhal

in

in the Preliminary Diet, to officiate as ſuch, 'till they ſhould proceed to a new Election, which they propoſed to do on the 10th. And ſome Seſſions paſs'd before any Reſolution of Moment was taken. Several Competitors offered for the Dignity of Marſhal, but, after a few Day's Conteſt, ſeven of them thought fit to deſiſt. This did not, however, allay the Heats, which now began to run ſo high, that it was thought neceſſary to convene a *Poſpolite*, on the 15th of *June*. In this Aſſembly, Count *Bielinski*, a Nobleman, who was entirely in the Intereſt of *France*, having the Majority, was proclaimed *Marſhal* immediately. So much Diſſention reigned, in this Diet, that it was eaſily foreſeen their would be a Sciſſion, and of Courſe a *double Election*. There was a great Objection againſt the Elector of *Saxony*, *viz.* his *Religion*; But, to remove it, a Certificate was produced, to prove, that he had abjured *Lutheraniſm* at *Vienna*, on the ſecond of *June*, 1696. in the Preſence of the Prince of *Saxe-Zites*, Biſhop of *Javerin*: Little Credit was, however, given to this Certificate, becauſe no Mention was made in it, what Church the Ceremony was performed in, nor was there any Witneſs to the Act. The *Pope's Nuncio*, indeed ſigned it, and declared that he knew it to be the Biſhop's Hand; by which he encreas'd the Elector's Party, but it ſtill appeared to be much inferiour to that of the Prince of *Conti*.

On the ſeven and twentieth of *June*, 1679, after many Intriegues, on both Sides, the *Primate* proclaimed the Prince of *Conti*, and, according to Cuſtom, cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung on that Occaſion. While this was doing the oppoſite Party proteſted againſt that Election, and the Biſhop of *Cujavia* nominated the Elector of *Saxony*, King of *Poland*, and Duke of *Lithuania*, and immediately afterwards Sung *Te Deum* in the ſame Church, where the ſame Ceremony had but juſt before been performed, for the Election of the other Candidate. The Chevalier *de Flemming* ſwore the next Day to the *Pacta Conventa*, in the Name of his Maſter, King *Auguſtus*: And with this Circumſtance our Author finiſhes his firſt Book.

(To be continued.)

Sickneſs, which I muſt own to you, I want Words to expreſs my Admiration of: I really think that this great Man is fallen like Sampſon; *and has given his Enemies a more fatal Blow by his Manner of* Dying, *than by all his* Writings *before. Round the Rim of your Medals there may be this Inſcription,* Sola mihi redolet PATRIA *; ſince nothing is more certain than that the Doctor's chief Aim was to ſerve his* COUNTRY.

Tho' I have ſent you this Propoſal, I entirely ſubmit it to any Alteration or Amendment which you ſhall think proper.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

A Lover of REASON,

A Hater of PRIESTCRAFT,

And your moſt affectionate

Humble Servant,

D. C.

WHEN we received the Letter above, which it is very evident came from a Gentleman who is a real Admirer of the late Doctor *Tindall*, we were ſo well pleaſed with his Propoſal, that we declared we ſhould give Orders to have a *Dye* cut after this *Deſign*, if we did not receive an *Amendment* to it, or a better *Device* from ſome other Perſon.

The following Letter propoſed a ſmall *Amendment* to this firſt *Deſign*.

To the Authors of the BEE.

Gentlemen,

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* In Engliſh, *I prefer my Country to every thing elſe.*

the

the Urn *with a* Flame *aſcending out of it, at the Top of the* Pyramid, *and the* Roman Lamp *at the Bottom of it, are a little too much of the* ſame *Kind. Inſtead of the firſt, therefore, I would humbly propoſe that on the Top of your* Pyramid, *you ſhould place a* Pelican *in her Neſt, tearing open her own Breaſt to feed her Young. I think this will be a very proper Emblem of the late Doctor* TINDALL's Paternal Care *of his* Country; *and may in Particular be ſuppoſed to allude to the* expreſs Order, *which I find he gave (by one of your* Bees) viz. *that,* Immediately after his DECEASE, his BODY ſhould be opened for the Good of the PUBLICK.

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Your moſt Humble Servant.
A. B.

OUR Readers will ſee, that out of theſe two Letters which we have laid before them, we have formed the *Device* for our Medals.

The *Face* of the MEDAL.

The *Reverſe* of the MEDAL.

Though the late Doctor Tindall *wore a Wig, he wore his own Hair under it; which, though he was an old Man, was extreamly thick, as it appears on the Medal.*

de Polignac, who was then Ambaſſador from *France* in *Poland*, offered, in his Maſter's Name, 100,000 Florins, to put the *Poles* in a Condition to drive theſe ſtroling Gueſts from their Frontiers; but no Ear was given to his Propoſal. That Miniſter had a watchful Eye over the Queen's Motions, in Favour of her Sons. He ſoon ſaw, that all her Efforts would be in vain, for either of her younger Sons, and, he knew the Averſion the Majority of the *Poliſh* Nation had conceived againſt the Eldeſt. He, therefore, concluded it might now be a proper Time to propoſe a Prince of the Houſe of *France*. He communicated his Opinion to his Court, and inſinuated that it would be no great Difficulty to raiſe a powerful Party to favour the Prince of *Conti*'s Intereſt. The next Step he took was artfully to diſſuade the *Poliſh* Nobility from propoſing any of their own Body, as Candidates to the Crown. Having, as he thought, ſecured this Point, he made no ſcruple to name his Candidate; as a Prince who could protect and defend their Country, from all Inſults. He was immediately oppoſed by the *Imperial* Miniſters; but the Abbot anſwered the Objections that were made againſt the Prince of *Conti*, in ſuch Manner as was ſatisfactory to many. None was more inflexible than the Biſhop of *Cujavia*, who was not by any Means to be brought over to the *French* Party. Nevertheleſs, the Abbot was ſo ſucceſsful, that he induced all the *Dietins* to exclude Prince *James Sobieski*, and his two Brothers. The Excluſion of the *German* Princes followed; and the ſame Thing was attempted with Reſpect to the Prince of *Conti*, but failed. It was now the chief Aim, as well of the *Imperial* Miniſters, as of the Friends to Prince *James*, to endeavour the Deſtruction of the Prince of *Conti*'s Party. To this End they propoſed ſeveral Candidates; But notwithſtanding all their Attempts, the Matter lay between the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Prince of *Conti*. The latter had all along had a conſiderable Party; but that of the former got Strength by Degrees. The Support ſent privately by the Court of *Vienna*, the Complaints of the great Diſtance of the Prince of *Conti*, and the Want of Money to pay the Army, all contributed to the Advancement of the Elector.

On the 15th of *May*, 1697 the Diet of Election was opened, with the uſual Ceremonies. The *Palatines* agreed to deſire Count *Homieniski*, who had been Marſhal in

in the Preliminary Diet, to officiate as ſuch, 'till they ſhould proceed to a new Election, which they propoſed to do on the 19th. And ſome Seſſions paſs'd before any Reſolution of Moment was taken. Several Competitors offered for the Dignity of Marſhal, but, after a few Day's Conteſt, ſeven of them thought fit to deſiſt. This did not, however, allay the Heats, which now began to run ſo high, that it was thought neceſſary to convene a *Poſpolite*, on the 15th of *June*. In this Aſſembly, Count *Bielinski*, a Nobleman, who was entirely in the Intereſt of *France*, having the Majority, was proclaimed *Marſhal* immediately. So much Diſſention reigned, in this Diet, that it was eaſily foreſeen their would be a Sciſſion, and of Courſe a *double Election*. There was a great Objection againſt the Elector of *Saxony*, *viz.* his *Religion*; But, to remove it, a Certificate was produced, to prove, that he had abjured *Lutheraniſm* at *Vienna*, on the ſecond of *June*, 1696. in the Preſence of the Prince of *Saxe-Zites*, Biſhop of *Javerin*: Little Credit was, however, given to this Certificate, becauſe no Mention was made in it, what Church the Ceremony was performed in, nor was there any Witneſs to the Act. The *Pope's Nuncio*, indeed ſigned it, and declared that he knew it to be the Biſhop's Hand; by which he encreas'd the Elector's Party, but it ſtill appeared to be much inferiour to that of the Prince of *Conti*.

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(To be continued.)

A PRINT BOTH OF THE *Face* and the *Reverſe* OF THE MEDAL

Struck in HONOUR to the MEMORY

Of the late

Doctor *TINDALL*,

And an Explanation of the ſaid MEDAL.

A great Number of ſuch Gentlemen as are in Town, have been at our Publiſher's to ſee the *Prize-Medals* ſtruck in Honour of the late Doctor *Tindall*. That we may alſo, in ſome Meaſure, ſatisfy the *Curioſity* of our Country-Readers, who have no Opportunity of going to our Publiſher, we ſhall lay before them a Cut of the *Face* and the *Reverſe* of theſe Medals, and in order to explain the *Deſign* of them, ſhall prefix two *Letters* which were ſent us ſome time ſince, and from whence the *Deſign* of our Medals was taken. The firſt of theſe Letters is as follows.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I *Own myſelf an Admirer of the* Writings *and* Character *of the late Doctor* Tindall. *I was infinitely pleaſed to find, by your* BEE XXXII. *that you propoſed to give ſeveral* Medals

dals *of* Gold *and* Silver, *as* Prizes *to thoſe Perſons who ſhall ſend you the beſt Copies of* Latin *and* Engliſh *Verſes, upon the Death, or in Honour to the Memory of this extraordinary Man.*

I deſire Leave to propoſe to you the following Device *for your* Medals. *On the* Face *of them I would have the Doctor in the Habit of a* Græcian *Philoſopher, with his own Works in his Hand, and treading an* Hydra *under his Feet. The* Number *and* Malice *of this great Man's* Enemies *may, I think, be properly enough repreſented by that* many-headed *Monſter. Over our Philoſopher's Head, I would have the* Sun *placed in its Meridian Glory, with this Inſcription,* Pellendis Nubibus *. *Under our Philoſopher I would have his Name, with theſe Words,* Ab normis Sapiens †. *I take theſe three Latin Words to be a true Definition of* Free-Thinking, *and of thoſe noble Minds who, by the Force of* REASON, *have been able to fling off the Chains and Shackles of* Prejudice *and* Education.

On the Reverſe *of your* Medals *I would have a Sepulchral Monument, riſing up into a Pyramid, wreathed with Laurel; an Urn at the Top, with a Flame aſcending out of it; at the Bottom a Roman Lamp, and under it the Word* Immortalitati §. *On one Side of it I would have the* Setting Sun (*whoſe Diſcus always appears largeſt when it approaches the Horizon.*) *The Sky about it clear and ſerene, with this Inſcription,* Occaſu Major **, *alluding to the Doctor's* Behaviour *in his laſt*

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* For the Sake of our *fair Readers*, we ſhall interpret theſe Mottos. *Pellendis Nubibus*, that is, in Engliſh, *By driving away*, or *diſpelling the Clouds*. The *Sun* is ſuppoſed to be an Emblem of the *Doctor* and his *Writings*, which, in the Opinion of many, *diſperſed* thoſe *dark Clouds*, which thro' the Force of *Prejudice* and *Education* had hung over the World, and eclipſed REASON for ſo many Ages.

† In Engliſh *Irregularly Wiſe*, or *Wiſe out of the common Road*. Perhaps this was the *true Character* of all the *ancient Philoſophers*; and this Sort of *Wiſdom* is prettily enough recommended to us by one of our old *Engliſh* Proverbs, *viz. Talk with the* VULGAR, *but Think with the* WISE.

§ In Engliſh *To Immortality*. Shewing that our Philoſopher's *Fame* and his *Works* will never die.

** In Engliſh *Greateſt in his* FALL, or *at his* SETTING.

Sickneſs, *which I muſt own to you, I want Words to expreſs my Admiration of: I really think that this great Man is fallen like* Sampſon; *and has given his Enemies a more fatal Blow by his Manner of* Dying, *than by all his* Writings *before. Round the Rim of your Medals there may be this Inſcription,* Sola mihi redolet PATRIA *; ſince nothing is more certain than that the Doctor's chief Aim was to ſerve his* COUNTRY.

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A. B.

OUR Readers will ſee, that out of theſe two Letters which we have laid before them, we have formed the *Device* for our Medals.

The *Face* of the MEDAL.

The *Reverſe* of the MEDAL.

Though the late Doctor Tindall *wore a Wig, he wore his own Hair under it; which, though he was an old Man, was extreamly thick, as it appears on the Medal.*

Mr. Dandridge, *who drew a fine Picture of this great Man about ſix Months before he died, choſe to draw him in his own Hair; and from this Mr.* Faber *took his* Print, *which perhaps excels every Thing of the Kind which has yet been ſeen in* England. *The* Face *of our Medal is well repreſented in the* Print *above; but the Beauty of the* Reverſe *is ſpoilt. The Letters and Figures under it are made ſo large, that the* Pyramid *is too much ſhortened, and the* Setting Sun *crowded too near it. The* Size *of the above* Print *is exactly the ſame with that of our* Gold *and* Silver Medals.

We deſign to publiſh the Verſes we have received from thoſe Gentlemen who put in for theſe *Prizes* in our BEE, Number LV, and we ſhall receive any Copy of *Latin* or *Engliſh Verſes*, in Honour to the Memory of the late Doctor *Tindall*, which is ſent us before the Publication of our ſaid BEE.

THE following Letter which we have juſt received from a Perſon who appears to be a Critick in *Medals*, and who it ſeems has ſeen ours, is proper enough to be added on the preſent Occaſion; and will probably not be diſagreeable to our Readers.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

UPON your publick Advertiſement that any Perſon might ſee your Prize-Medals, *I called yeſterday upon your Publiſher near* Temple-Bar, *and took a View of them. I have ſeen a great many Medals in moſt Parts of* Europe: *I pretend to have ſome Skill in them, and ſhall give you my Opinion of yours, with great Freedom. I never in my Life ſaw the* Deſign *of any* modern Medal *with which I was better pleaſed, but then I think this* Deſign *might have been better* executed: *I have often ſeen* finer Engraving, *and there are two* Capital Faults *which muſt ſtrike a* Man of Skill *in theſe Things at firſt Sight. 'Tis true, the Doctor's* Attitude *is fine; I like his being placed* Arduus

ad

ad Solem * *and trampling upon the* Hydra; *but then there is too great a Length from the* upper Part *of his* Thigh *to his* Right Foot, *and the* Letters *of that moſt excellent Motto,* viz. Ab Normis Sapiens, *are ſcarce legible. The* Size *of your Medals is perfectly* Juſt; *it is the ſame with thoſe which the* Italians *call* Medalliones, *and with that fine* Series of Medals *in the* French *King's Cloſet.*

I am extreamly pleaſed with the becoming Gratitude *which upon this Occaſion you ſhew to the Memory of a very great Man, who, I am told, gave no leſs a Sum than* One Thouſand Pounds *to ſupport the* Liberty of the Preſs *in* General, *and your* BEE *in* Particular.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Feb. 26. Your Well-wiſher and Humble Servant.

P. S. Your *Prize Books*, which I likewiſe ſaw at your Publiſhers, are, indeed, finely Bound; and, I think, the *Motto* upon the outſide of each of them in large Golden Letters, *viz.* DETUR DIGNISSIMO †, is extreamly proper.

We have received the Letter that was ſealed with a Woman's Head, *and franked by Mr.* B———. *We heartily thank our Correſpondent for the encloſed Verſes. We think he need not doubt of obtaining* one *of our Prizes. We deſire him to conſider that there are no leſs than* Six *to be diſpoſed of, and that* one *and the* ſame *Perſon, may obtain* two *or* three *Prizes upon his ſending as many Copies of Verſes.*

The *Letter* which follows is juſt come to Hand, and we find is occaſioned by our laſt BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I *AM extreamly pleaſed with the* Correction *which you beſtowed in your laſt* Bee *upon Parſon* Ruſſel *and his* Poet, *Authors of the* Grubſtreet Journal. *Though I know*

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* In *Engliſh*, *Erect towards the Sun.* This beautiful Expreſſion is made Uſe of by *Virgil* in his *Georgicks.*

† In Engliſh, *Let it be given to the moſt Worthy.* This was the *Anſwer* of *Alexander* the GREAT upon his *Death Bed*, when he was asked, *To whom he bequeathed the* World, *which he had newly conquered?*

the

the Hatred *which each of them bears to all* Mankind, *and how much they are ſtung and tormented with* Envy *whenever they hear any Perſon ſpoke well of, I could hardly have thought their* Malice *towards your Brother* Budgell, *would have tranſported them ſo far as to make them lay a* falſe Copy *of Doctor* TINDALL's Will *before the Publick, and then to argue from an* Omiſſion *in the* Will *which they had made on Purpoſe* themſelves, *that the* Will *was forged: You have fully detected them by your laſt* BEE *in this moſt* execrable Piece *of* mean Villainy; *and have ſo entirely ruined their Credit with the Publick, that Nobody for the future will believe one Word they ſay to any Man's Prejudice.*

Their vile Attempt againſt your Brother Budgell's *Reputation, deſerves, indeed, a* ſmarter Correction *than any* Pen *can give them: In ſo flagrant a Caſe, I think, that neither the Parſon's* black Petticoats, *nor the* Pigmy Size *of his Poet, ought to be their* Protection.

I have juſt read Mr. GERARD's *Satire upon the* Poet *mentioned in your laſt* BEE; *and hope that you will not fail to give your Readers ſome Lines out of that* Satire, *with a few* Obſervations *of your own, as you ſeem to promiſe us. The* Satire *itſelf (with which I own I am pleaſed) gives you ample Matter for* Reflection; *and I am very well aſſured that a ſhort Comment upon it will be highly agreeable to the Town.*

I am,

February 28. 1734.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Admirer and Humble Servant,

J. F.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

The following Copy of Verſes addreſſed to *Lucretius*, is an agreeable Ridicule upon the Doctrine laid down by that great Man, *viz. That the World was formed by a fortuitous Concourſe of Atoms.*

Ad LUCRETIUM

SI non conſilio, mundi pulcherrima moles,
At cœcâ exorta eſt vi, conflictuq; atomorum,
Si maris, & terræ, & cœli mirabilis ordo,

Siq;

Siq; homines, pecudes, piſces, animantia quævis,
Fortuitò extiterint, canis ut monſtrante magiſtro ;
Cur temere calamo conjecta vocabula certos
Non ultra ſubeant numeros, & carmina fiant ?
Quin Senſum expediant, atomiſque ſimillima, pulchro
Ordine quæque locum teneant ſortita decentem !
Sic Fors, Care, tuos potuit percurrere libros,
Munus & alma tulit Muſis & Apolline dignum.
Quod tibi contigerit, Scriptis concedere par eſt ;
Carminis atque eadem fuerit quæ vatis origo.

In Engliſh.

To LUCRETIUS.

IF this vaſt World, all Nature's beauteous Frame,
To antecedent Counſel owes no Claim ;
If Heav'n, Earth, Sea, and Objects all around,
Man, Beaſt, and Fiſh that ſwim the vaſt Profound,
As Epicurus *taught, and* you *have ſung,*
From thoughtleſs Chance, *and ſtruggling* Atoms *ſprung ;*
Why might not Words, *at Random thrown, combine*
Into pure Verſe, and Numbers ſweet as thine ?
Lines glow with Senſe, and heavenly fires diſplay,
Like thoſe reſulting from th' atomic Fray ?
Tho' Phæbus, *and the* Nine, *their Aid refuſe,*
Blind Chance *or* Fortune *might become your Muſe.*
What happen'd to your Self, *might ſure your* Books *befall ;*
And we'll aſcribe to both *the* ſame ORIGINAL.

CUPID *a* Plough-boy, *from the* Greek.

CUPID *in Frolick laid his* Bow *aſide,*
Which, with a Plough-boy's *Staff, the Rogue ſupply'd.*
No more his Quiver *at his Back he hung,*
But a full Scrip *a-croſs one Shoulder flung ;*
'Croſs th' other, a full Cag *of* Ale *was laid,*
And thus equipp'd, He took the Ploughboy's *Trade.*
While o'er the Furrows He his Oxen drove,
He ever and anon look'd up at Jove ;
Then, ſmiling, cry'd, " Theſe Fields, O *Jove,* deſtroy,
" To ſave your Sides from *goring* by a *Boy* ;
" Leſt, like a *Bull,* again I make you low,
" And *yoke* your *horned Godſhip* to my PLOUGH.

A PRO-